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ABSTRACT

This annual report is the first to be written since the middle 1960's. In order to provide a sense of progress, the problems, and the trends which have occurred during the intervening years, this report is organized around a series of major library concerns including: (1) collections; (2) physical facilities; (3) internal organizational developments; (4) personnel concerns; and (5) library services. The final section addresses the immediate future specifically: Berkeley's role in the emerging Universitywide system and the General Library's current efforts to improve resources sharing among academic institutions in northern California. (Author)

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Annual Report of the General Library for the Period 1972-1976 University of California, Berkeley

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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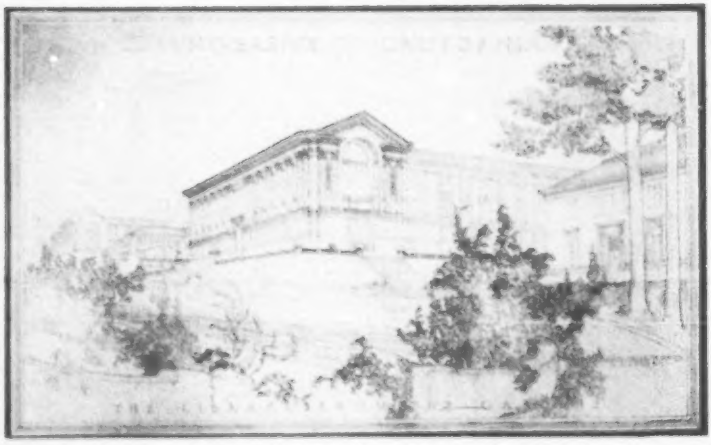

A view of the library from the gardens

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Five years (1972-76) represent a long timespan in the life of a contemporary research library; the General Library is no exception. In 1972 the library was reeling from the budget cutbacks of 1970 and 1971 when several staff positions were eliminated and service hours reduced. The purchasing power of the book budget already reflected the ravages of inflation, space problems in the central building were critical, and library staff members were voicing concerns about possible hiring and promotional discriminatory practices against women and members of minority groups. The discontent that buffeted the Library in 1972 was by no means unique to Berkeley; in a very real sense, this discontent mirrored conditions which permeated higher education itself. Libraries had reached the end of a period of unprecedented growth, but few institutions in 1972 had recognized the "new" reality, and even fewer had learned how to cope with this "steady state" environment. Although most of the problems that surfaced at the end of the sixties still confront the library, in my judgment the library has become more adept at coping with the steady state; thus, it is possible to present a much more positive image today than would have been the case five years ago.

This annual report is the first to be written since the middle 1960's. In order to provide a sense of the progress, the problems, and the trends which have occurred during the intervening years, this report is organized around a series of major library concerns including 1) the collections, 2) physical facilities, 3) internal organizational developments, 4) personnel concerns, and 5) library services. The final section addresses the immediate future, specifically: Berkeley's role in the emerging Universitywide system and the General Library's current efforts to improve resources sharing among academic institutions in northern California.

Respectfully,

Richard M. Dougherty

Richard M. Dougherty
University Librarian

Bacon Hall (1893), the University's first library

The libraries at Berkeley have long been noted for their excellence. The collections and professional services extended to scholars and researchers have been instrumental in promoting the renown which our libraries enjoy. A relative decline in the rate of acquisition which began at Berkeley in the early 1970's has, however, had adverse effects.

Since 1969/70 the Library book budget has increased by only 10 percent. This limited increase, in combination with inflation and the 1973 dollar devaluation, has caused an overall reduction of 37 percent in the purchasing power of the book budget. This decline has led to a marked decrease in the purchase of retrospective materials intended to support research programs and in the purchase of new scholarly and technical monographs. A high priority was assigned to maintaining the unique strength of the library's serials collection. As the General Library entered the 1970's it had already become

clear that the rate of acquisition at Berkeley had dropped below the rate of book acquisitions at comparable university libraries. By 1974/75 the budgetary situation had become so critical that it became necessary for the Library to institute a crash serial cancellation program which resulted in the termination of over 3500 subscriptions. At the same time the plight of the library was slowly recognized by the campus and the Universitywide administrations. Tangible proof of this recognition was an emergency $223,000 augmentation in order to forestall a second, more drastic cut in the number of serial subscriptions. One lesson learned from the experience was that henceforth the library, particularly its book selectors, would have to remain diligent to ensure that growth of the serials budget was kept commensurate with the funds available. The library could no longer add serial subscriptions without simultaneously identifying other titles for cancellation.

The nature of the problems experienced by the library in supporting its book collections is similar to that reported by other campuses of the University. Berkeley's difficulties may have been more pronounced because of the larger number of students and the range of graduate programs that the library is charged to support, but the general difficulties reported by libraries on all nine campuses prompted the university as early as 1970 and 1971 to begin the process of examining other approaches to collection development. The objective of the Universitywide examinations has been to identify book allocation patterns and resource-sharing arrangements which would enable the University to avoid unnecessary duplication of library resources and at the same time enhance the capabilities of its libraries to share their rich resources. In this connection, a series of committees issued reports on the subject of book fund allocation plans, beginning with the Collins Committee, followed by the Susskind Committee, and the Library Policy Task Force. The book fund allocation formula developed by the Susskind committee has become known as the Susskind/Voigt formula. It now serves, in a modified version, as the basis for the current book fund allocation formula. The Susskind/Voigt formula is based on student population, academic programs, and other relevant programmatic considerations. Once the three year implementation cycle has been completed, Berkeley's percentage of total university book funds will have increased from 14.07% in 1976 to 18.19% in 1979/80.

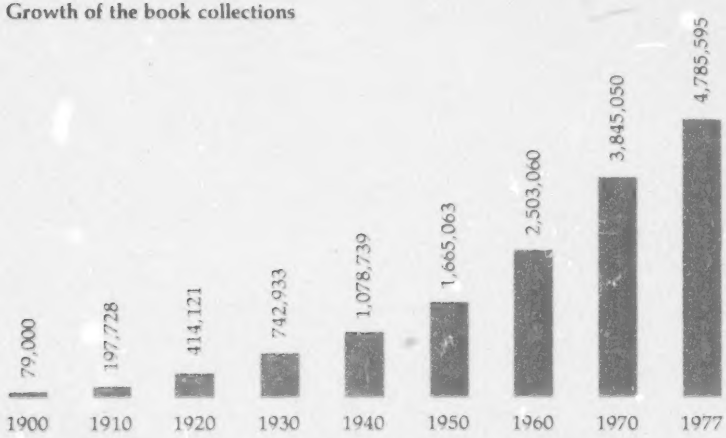
Universitywide budget analysts have worked with officials from the Department of Finance to develop a quantitative basis for documenting the effects of inflation on the purchasing power of library book budgets. These negotiations began to bear fruit for Berkeley in 1976/77 when $88,810 cost/price increase dollars were appropriat-

ed. There is every reason to believe that in 1977/78 the state will continue to appropriate funds to offset the effects of inflation on the book budget.

The adoption of the Susskind/Voigt formula and the recognition by the State of the justification for appropriating dollars to offset cost/price increases augurs well for the library. But it is clear that the library must continue to work in concert with the libraries on the other university campuses if it is to maintain the quality of services the Berkeley campus community has long enjoyed. Later in this report we will describe in greater detail current efforts among libraries to facilitate a program for sharing specialized research materials.

Although the growth and development of the General Library's collections have been hampered by the fiscal constraints of the past several years, an overall assessment should not disguise another reality. That is, the collections remain outstanding. The General Library has been able to provide this community with a continuing selection of some of the world's greatest and most valuable research materials. The State of California, the University, and the members of the Berkeley campus can assuredly remain proud of the acknowledged renown of our collections and the place they hold among the world's great collections.

Growth of the book collections



While it is impossible to list more than a few of the "most significant" acquisitions obtained since 1972, the following works are notable examples of the marvelous range and scholarly value of the University of California, Berkeley collections.

Mark Twain in Tuxedo Park, NY

Literature and Belle Lettres

Ambrose Bierce. Large collection of manuscripts and correspondence.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens. A complete 400 page unpublished autobiographical manuscript written in 1910.

Hart Crane. Forty-five letters to Yvor Winters and the manuscript of *The Bridge*.

William Everson (Brother Antoninus). Manuscripts and correspondence.

John Galsworthy, G. B. Shaw, and H. G. Wells. Substantial collection of first editions.

Bret Harte. Twelve manuscripts of short stories.

Alice James. Diary, 1894. One of four copies printed of this work by the sister of Henry and William James.

Sean O'Faoláin. Manuscripts and correspondence of the distinguished contemporary Irish author.

Stephen Spender. Manuscripts and correspondence.

Rare Books

John Eliot. Up-Biblum God. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1685. The first Bible printed in the English North American colonies.

Vincenzo Scamozzi. L'idea della architettura universale... Grund-Regeln der Bau-Kunst. Nuremberg, 1678.

Hartmann Schedel. Das Buch der Croniken und Geschichten. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 23 December 1493. George Alt's German translation of the *Nuremberg Chronicle* was issued just six months after the Latin edition.

Solomon Ben Isaac, called Rashi. Commentary on the Pentateuch. Manuscripts on vellum. Italy, 14th century.

Gerard Freiherr Van Swieten. Commentaries upon Boerhaave's aphorisms concerning the knowledge and core of diseases. Translated from the Latin... Edinburgh, Charles Elliott, 1776. 18 vols.

Western Americana, Central and South America

The Californian (California's first newspaper). Only known complete file.

Chilean Publications of the Allende Era. A collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals dealing with the period of Salvador Allende's Popular Unity Government (1970-1973). About 500 titles, a number of which are unique to the United States.

Fernando Xavier De Rivera y Moncada. Official Correspondence, 1775-1777. Nineteen letters from the Governor of California to Viceroy Bucareli.

Juan Maria Salvatierra. Letters, 1693-1703. The energetic Jesuit missionary, writing from the newly established mission of Nuestra Señora de Loreto in Baja California.

Earl Warren Era Oral History Project. This is a series of interviews with 150 persons prominent in the arenas of politics and state government during the California years of Governor Earl Warren.

Miscellaneous Collections

American Labor Unions' Constitutions and Proceedings, 1836-1974. Microfilm of over 55,000 pages of material relating to 90 American Labor unions.

Photographs of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, 1904-1909. Over three hundred in number these original nitrate negatives present an informal view of the author in a variety of settings.

Dutch Clandestine Books. 1940-1945. A collection of 198 literary publications clandestinely printed in the Netherlands during the German occupation.

Gerritsen Collection of Women's History 1543-1945. Microfilm of over 4,000 books, periodicals and pamphlets relating to the intellectual, political and social history of women in Europe and America.

Indian Rights Association, 1885-1901. Letters sent and letters received. On 26 reels of microfilm.

O'Flaherty Russian Historical Materials. Materials on microfilm copied by a former Berkeley history student while working at the Moscow Public Library. The 300 reels include rare printed and manuscript materials dealing with the social, political and intellectual history of Russia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Schatz Collection of Opera Libretti. 8212 items on positive microfilm from the Library of Congress' collections.

Vietnamese Collection. A collection acquired from a Saigon dealer a few months before the end of the Vietnamese War. 579 titles in Vietnamese and French, covering many aspects of Indochinese history and culture.

Major Reference Works

Bibliographie Musicale Francaise. Paris, 1872-1920. Reprint ed. 25 vols.

Catalogos De La Biblioteca Nacional De Antropologia E Historia (Mexico City). 10 vols.

Combined Retrospective Index Sets. 1976- 25 vols. (History, 11 v.; Political Science, 8 v.; Sociology, 6 v.)

Harvard University. Graduate School of Business Administration. Baker Library. Author-title and subject catalogs. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1971. 22 vols.

Kew, England. Royal Botanical Gardens. Library. Catalogue of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Library, Kew, England. 9 vols. (Classified and author catalogues).

New York Public Library. Research Libraries. Dictionary catalog of the Research Libraries. New York, The Library, 1972- .

Some libraries on the campus ran out of shelving space as early as 1967, and thus began to transfer materials to the intercampus storage facility (ICLF/N). By 1972 the holdings of the ICLF/N totalled 751,622 volumes. Today, the holdings of the storage facility are 944, 991. The main stacks of the Doe Library have been at capacity since 1968. Thus a general policy has been pursued since 1967 of one volume out to storage for each new volume added. The Engineering Library has already stored more than 25% of its collection, and in the East Asiatic Library the majority of its research collections are housed in locations remote to the library.

In 1969 the campus began to plan for an underground addition. In 1974 the proposal for the underground addition was abandoned in favor of an entirely new central library facility. This change stemmed from several factors: first, the underground addition as conceived in 1969/70 was totally inadequate for the needs of the library in 1974/75; second, the cost of the underground addition was considered to be excessive by some analysts in the Department of Finance; and third, engineers from the Kaiser Corporation found that the Doe Library was seismically deficient, and in order to remedy these deficiencies the collections and staff housed in the Doe Library would have to be relocated during the renovation.

In 1974 plans for the building along with a site study report were forwarded to the Chancellor's Office where they were reviewed, approved, and submitted to the Universitywide administration. The administration, however, decided to defer all requests for capital construction pending the adoption of a Universitywide Library Development Plan.

The initial draft of that master plan recognizes the need for a new Berkeley campus library facility. Nonetheless, it is unlikely that any final decisions for an on-campus or off-campus library facility will be made until the Library Development Plan is adopted by the University as official policy.

The rise of new management philosophies and the appearance of new technologies have both contributed to sweeping changes in the way the campus libraries are operated. Thorough systems studies have been undertaken by several library units preparatory to the adoption of automated support systems. Most notable among these were the studies completed in the Circulation Department, the Acquisition Department, and the Catalog Department. It is anticipated that the library will adopt an automated circulation system based on mini-computer technology sometime within the next two years. This system will be compatible with the systems now being installed at UCLA and at UC Davis.

The Acquisition Department with the participation of the Systems Office, has been working for several months on plans to implement an automated acquisitions system also based on mini-computer technology. It is anticipated that this system will become operational during the calendar year 1977.

Finally, and possibly of greatest significance, a task force composed of five staff members from the Catalog Department, has proposed to the library administration a series of recommendations which effectively set the stage for the introduction of a computer-based cataloging system. One of the immediate effects of these recommendations has been the amalgamation of some units.

In order to bring together the talents of many language and subject specialists, the Collection Development staff and the staff of the General Reference Service were combined under a single division. This reorganization maximizes the library's capability to develop collections and to interpret them to the broadest segment of the campus community. The accomplishments of the unit are discussed more fully under the section entitled "Library Services."

The staff of the General Library has worked diligently with colleagues at other UC campuses to provide more opportunities for participation by and career development of professional librarians. This movement has been exemplified through the development of the Librarian's Association of the University of California (LAUC). Many Berkeley librarians have been active in the growth and development of this professionally oriented organization. The efforts of the librarians were rewarded in 1976 when President Hitch with the concurrence of the Regents awarded formal recognition to LAUC. LAUC remains vitally interested in fostering an atmosphere that facilitates improvement in library services and creates an environment conducive to professional growth. LAUC also plays an important role in the process of appointment, promotion, and retention of professional librarians. This participation in personnel matters has led to the establishment and gradual maturation of a peer review promotion process.

For many years the staff has recognized the need to investigate areas associated with equality of opportunity and advancement. In 1971, two committees were formed to deal specifically with issues related to affirmative action for women and minorities. These committees issued reports and a series of recommendations upon which the campus and the library administration took several actions.

First, an affirmative action coordinator and an affirmative action advisory committee were appointed. The experience of the last four years underscores the difficulties of implementing a comprehensive affirmative action program during a period of inflation without the relief of cost-price offsets. The situation has been particularly trying for the library because of the glutted job market and because of a lessening of job mobility thereby creating fewer employment opportunities. In short, because of affirmative action, the aspirations of many groups have been heightened at the very time when opportunities have become markedly diminished. More recently the situation has been complicated by concerns about possible implications of reverse discrimination. Administrators in institutions of higher education are being ensnared by circumstances frequently beyond their power to regulate. It is clear that all concerned must work patiently and with good will to create a climate conducive to constructive, orderly change.

Second, funds were secured from the campus administration to undertake a formal library staff development program. Provided in the program were opportunities for expanded attendance at workshops and institutes, in-house seminar offerings, and staff rotational assignments. The staff development program has been guided by a staff committee appointed jointly by LAUC and the Library Advisory Council. The charge to the staff committee has been to pro-

mote opportunities for staff advancement and growth. Evidence of the committee's progress is readily apparent. For example, in 1973, 279 people attended classes, seminars, institutes, and workshops. By 1976, the number had increased to 446. There is also ample evidence of increased participation of Berkeley library staff in professional associations such as the American Library Association, Special Libraries Associations, and the American Society for Information Science.

Early illuminated manuscript

A clear picture of the changes that have occurred in the General Library may best be reflected in the variety of library services that have been initiated during the last four years. These services are intended to improve bibliographic access to library holdings, to facilitate the delivery of documents to users, and to provide instructional programs which increase the ability of students and faculty to utilize more fully campus library resources.

Bibliographic tools designed to improve access are exemplified by the published Berkeley Serials Union List—a tool that lists on microfiche the author, title, and holdings of over 200,000 serials. Another list also in microfiche will provide information on all titles currently on order or received but not yet cataloged. A related development has been the inauguration of specialized information services using computerized data bases developed and marketed by agencies such as the *New York Times*, Systems Development Corporation, Bibliographical Research Services, and Lockheed Corporation. These data bases enable the library to access information in a wide variety of disciplines including chemistry, physics, psychology, education, political science, health sciences, and agriculture. An additional improvement in access will soon become feasible with the installation of a BALLOTS terminal in one of the public service areas. This terminal will give users first-hand information on many holdings of the Stanford University Library as well as the more recent additions to the collections of the General Library itself. A development of great promise is the current project to construct a union catalog representing the holdings of all libraries on the campus in a system that will permit on-line access via computer terminals. If and when this project is completed, the opportunity for intercampus resource-sharing will have been significantly enhanced. Improvement in bibliographical access to the library's holdings has caused an increase in demand for services that improve physical access to those same holdings. On the Berkeley campus the problems of document delivery are particularly severe because of the decentralized nature of the library organization and the fact that over 1,000,000 volumes are stored in the off-campus facility (ICLF/N). To combat some of the obstacles associated with physical access to the collection, the library in 1973 inaugurated for faculty a document delivery system now known as BAKER. This service permits the faculty to make specific requests for materials. Upon receipt of a request, a bibliographic search is conducted, the desired item is retrieved, and the volume is delivered to the campus office of the requesting faculty member. Based on initial experience and success, delivery was expanded to serve disabled students and the graduate student community.

Physical access to collections has been facilitated through a university-funded jitney service between the Berkeley campus and the Davis campus. This service allows the library to expedite the processing of interlibrary loan requests to the Davis campus. Often, a book or periodical requested from Davis in the morning can be picked up by the Berkeley requestor later the same day. The effectiveness of the jitney delivery service has already been proven; Berkeley now borrows more materials from Davis than from any other library.

In 1973 the Berkeley campus library began to receive a special fund augmentation from the state. The augmentation was intended to support programs designed to improve bibliographic and physical access to the collections located on the Berkeley campus. These funds have been used to defray partially the cost of developing a machine-readable data base listing the serial and periodical holdings of the General Library. The data base now represents one of the largest bodies of serial holdings data in existence. In fact, the project has proven so successful that the scope of the holdings has been expanded to incorporate the periodical and serial holdings of other campus libraries including the institutes, Law, and the Graduate Theological Union. As of June 30, 1976 the data base has been the Key Word Out of Context (KWOC) Berkeley Serials Union List. That list will soon be reprinted and distributed to other campuses in microfiche format.

The library staff has been particularly active in developing programs to facilitate use of the campus library system. Programs have been designed to accommodate the special needs of undergraduate and graduate students, as well as teaching faculty. Library staff members are active in the teaching of Bibliography I, a library instruction course, offered under the auspices of the Library School. Each year approximately 1,100 students enroll in this credit course. In addition to the traditional orientation tours for incoming students, instructional films and audiotape presentations have been designed to orient students to the complexities of the library system.

It has been a traditional practice for public service librarians to serve specific disciplines by offering classroom instruction. These efforts were recently extended by a new program, the Graduate Bibliographic Service, offered by the staff of the General Reference Service. This service provides in-depth reference and bibliographic assistance to graduate students engaged in dissertation research or other research projects requiring intensive library use. In the Spring of 1976 the library offered members of the social science and humanities faculties an opportunity to attend specially developed seminars

on the use of library bibliographic tools. These seminars were used as a forum to introduce the faculty to the new computer-based information services. Fifty-six members of the faculty attended the seminars. Evaluations of the sessions were positive and plans are already underway to offer similar seminars in the future.

The trend toward greater utilization of library resources has had a dramatic surge in recent years. Today's research libraries spend as much time and effort on the utilization of their resources as on the more traditional functions of building and maintaining the collection. This trend is clearly reflected in the nature of library services offered by the General Library. The imminent appointments of professional coordinators in the areas of non-print media, computer-assisted information retrieval services, and library instruction are obvious signs of the increasing responsiveness of the General Library to the needs of the academic community for innovative program changes. One particularly important experiment is the Health Science Information Service (HSIS) funded by the National Library of Medicine. The HSIS has been specially designed to meet the needs of faculty and students in an interdisciplinary health sciences program. It provides instruction, access services, reference services, and expedited material delivery to all faculty and student participants in the program. Although the unit costs for these services are much higher than the costs for providing traditional services, the HSIS concept may, if successful, avoid the extraordinarily high capital expense required to construct a new library facility and for developing a traditional health sciences oriented library collection. While the HSIS experiment may not be a practical approach for serving large groups of users, it may be a model for situations where small, well-defined, interdisciplinary programs must be served.

More than ever before, the future of the General Library is intrinsically bound tc the future of our sister campuses. It is clear that the University expects its libraries to design resource sharing programs that facilitate joint use of resources. These programs, however, must be designed to avoid the overutilization of local campus collections.

Recent studies indicate that some collections at Berkeley are now so heavily utilized that campus instructional programs are being affected. Another pressing issue involves the preservation of collections. There is evidence that heavy physical use, environmentally inadequate housing conditions, and deficiencies in the chemical composition of paper are all contributing to the current deterioration of library materials. Very recently, it was discovered that many, perhaps thousands, of reels of master microform tape have suffered spotting. There are studies underway now to ascertain the extent of the damage. To one degree or another, these problems pertain equally to all campuses of the University. Hopefully, the master plan for library development will address these and other issues in such a way that the next few years will witness the evolution of a sytemwide approach to library services that will solve or ameliorate existing situations.

The recently funded Berkeley/Stanford Research Library Cooperative Program (LCP) holds exciting promise for broad advances in inter-institutional library cooperation. It is also possible that this experimental undertaking can serve as a model for more extensive cooperative arrangements within or among university campuses. The LCP will enable Berkeley and Stanford to develop a coordinated approach to collection development. The granting of reciprocal borrowing privileges to faculty and graduate students who have entered into doctoral candidacy, provision for the rapid retrieval and delivery of materials, an intercampus bus system, and the expansion of BALLOTS to the units of the General Library are all components of thi: comprehensive cooperative undertaking. The objective of the project is to create an environment in which the researchers will treat library resources on the other campus as extensions of their own campus collection.

The Berkeley academic community has been witness to many positive changes in the General Library during the last five years. These changes have occurred only through the efforts of a library staff dedicated to high standards of library service. One of the most heartening developments has been the growing recognition within the university community of the need for additional funds to support the growth and maintenance of the many specialized research collections on the Berkeley campus. Finally, many of the projects and services undertaken in the library since 1972 were made possible because of the continuing support and assistance of the Chancellor's Office. For this, the University Librarian and the entire staff are extremely grateful.

University Librarian	Richard M. Dougherty
Associate University Librarian for Technical Services	Joseph A. Rosenthal
Associate University Librarian for Public Services	Elaine F. Sloan (as of January 1, 1977)
Assistant University Librarian Collection Development and Reference Services	Sheila T. Dowd
Assistant University Librarian Inter Campus Library Facility	Julian G. Michel
Personnel Officer	William E. Wenz
Planning and Budget Officer	George L. Dea
Space Planning & Graphics	Gloria Novak
Systems Office	Susan K. Martin
Affirmative Action Coordinator	Richard L. Beasley
Bancroft Library	James D. Hart
Moffitt Undergraduate Library	Allan J. Dyson
Acquisition Department	Marion C. Murdoch
Biological Sciences Libraries	Rita Kane
Catalog Department	Jean M. Peck
Circulation Department	Kenneth G. Legg
Cooperative Services	Anne G. Lipow
Documents Department	Gail M. Nichols
East Asiatic Library	Raymond N. Tang
Education Psychology Library	Margaret B. Stern
Environmental Design Library	Arthur B. Waugh
Graduate Social Sciences Libraries	Robert E. Pfeiffer
Music Library	Vincent H. Duckles
Natural Resources Libraries	Lois C. Farrell
Physical Sciences Libraries	George A. Vdovin
Serials Department	Dorothy D. Gregor
South/Southeast Asia Library Service	Peter Ananda

The General Library has been very fortunate to have had a long series of visually exciting and informative exhibitions brought together by friends and colleagues. Many visitors to the Doe Memorial Library have had an opportunity to marvel at the richness of the resources available on the Berkeley campus and to appreciate the creativity of the exhibitors.

Here are but a few of the recent exhibits

Editorial Cartoons	Association of American Editorial Cartoonists. Traveling Exhibit Installed by Cathy Dinnean
Women in the American Revolution	Women's Concerns Group, University of California Faculty Wives
Gold Rush Legacy: First Libraries of the San Francisco Bay Area	Ann Dougherty, Friend of the Library
Julia Morgan, California Architect	Sara Boutelle, Scholar and Author
Gifts to the Library	Christmas Exhibit Committee, Leslie Clark, Chair
Political Buttons (Campaign Ephemera)	Paul Seabury, Political Science Department
Mark Twain	Bruce Hamilton, Mark Twain Collection
Gilbert and Sullivan	Constance Thompson, Catalog Department
The East Asiatic Library	Raymond Tang, East Asiatic Library
Historians at Berkeley	Frank Brechka, Collection Development
Earl Warren—The California Years	Willa Baum, Regional Oral History Office

The University Library Collections

General Library	Volumes		Current Serial Titles	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
Main Library	2,336,581	2,391,878	40,838	41,656
Moffitt Undergraduate Library	154,778	158,138	473	473
Branch Libraries	1,396,749	1,451,461	37,911	36,582
Bancroft Library	269,004	273,472	1,720	1,644
Total	4,157,112	4,274,949	80,942	80,355
Special Libraries				
Law Library	337,357	349,075	6,766	6,834
Other Libraries	155,064	165,571	8,823	8,954
Total	492,421	510,646	15,589	15,788
Grand Total	4,649,533	4,785,595	96,531	96,143

Other Collections 1975-76

Manuscripts	37,336,532
Maps	246,955
Microforms	912,089
Pamphlets	842,098
Sound recordings	33,613

Branch Library Collections 1975-76

	Volumes	Current Serial Titles
Biological Sciences		
Biochemistry	7,315	163
Biology	177,670	3,821
Public Health	58,405	2,013
East Asiatic	371,958	2,590
Education/Psychology	92,563	2,061
Environmental Design	112,246	2,649
Graduate Social Sciences		
Anthropology	45,460	1,348
Graduate Social Science	72,771	4,564
Library School	34,490	2,061
Social Welfare	16,654	265
Music	88,451	255
Natural Resources		
Agriculture	89,328	6,047
Entomology	11,751	333
Forest Products	6,150	610
Forestry	22,368	2,113
Physical Sciences		
Astronomy/Mathematics/Statistics and Computer Science	37,701	1,348
Chemistry	31,188	632
Earth Sciences	62,373	2,212
Engineering	85,027	2,110
Optometry	4,896	227
Physics	22,696	437
Total	**1,451,461**	**36,582**

Document Delivery Systems

Circulations

General Library	Items	
	1974-75	1975-76
Main Library	630,879	522,821
Moffitt Undergraduate Library	494,557	453,814
Branch Libraries	1,002,337	1,034,199
Bancroft Library	83,450	84,530
Total	**2,211,223**	2,095,364*

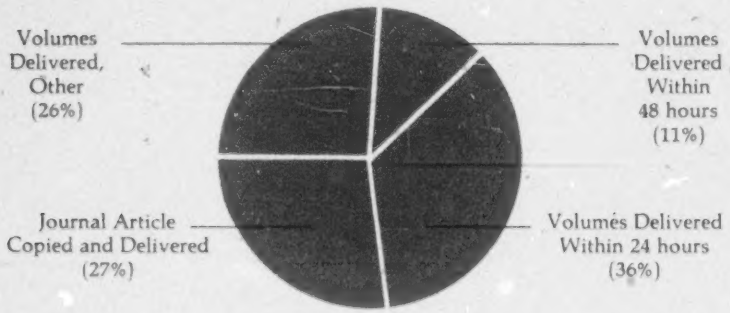
*Extended circulation periods in several branch libraries and a refined circulation count in the Newspaper/Microcopy Room (decrease of 93,363 loans) from individual pieces to total borrower transaction were factors contributing to the 1975-76 decline.

Interlibrary Operations	Items	
	1974-75	1975-76
Items lent to other UC campuses		
Photocopied materials	4,764	5,629
All other	5,116	6,823
Items lent to other institutions		
Photocopied materials	7,102	8,161
All other	8,534	8,315
Total	**25,516**	**28,928**
Items borrowed from other UC campuses		
Photocopied materials	2,032	2,725
All other	1,367	1,627
Items borrowed from other institutions		
Photocopied materials	397	423
All other	2,758	2,756
Total	6,554	7,531

Campus Delivery Service (BAKER)

Requests Filled—Materials Delivery	7736	81%
By Report Only	1794	19%
	9530	100%

Requests Filled—Materials Delivery


Volumes Delivered, Other (26%)
Volumes Delivered Within 48 hours (11%)
Journal Article Copied and Delivered (27%)
Volumes Delivered Within 24 hours (36%)

Requests Filled—By Report Only